





# THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the Mayville Express.  
Union Meeting at Flemingsburg.

In pursuance to a previous call the citizens of Fleming county, irrespective of party, met in mass meeting at the court house, in Flemingsburg, Ky., on Monday the 26th December, to express their fidelity to the Constitution of the United States and unwavering devotion to the Union.

And upon motion of Hon. L. M. Cox, Hon. Jos. M. Alexander was appointed President of the meeting, and John J. Allen, John Gray, R. S. Porter, Col. F. R. Davis, Dr. Wm. Bell, J. Stewart, Jacob Overley, James P. Fant, Robert Butler, Michael Hedrick, Wm. Blain, Jas. T. O'Bannon, James W. Mulloy, Lewis Summers, Isaac Kelly, Dr. A. J. O'Bannon, H. T. Wilson, Robert Evans, Girard Ford, Col. Wm. Evans, Robert Ewing, John G. B. Todd, Joel Lukins, Col. William Darnall, Samuel Cassidy, W. G. Browning and James B. Pepper were appointed Vice Presidents.

On motion of Wm. Trimble, James P. Harbison, John M. Harbison, Col. L. A. Planck, Wm. Plummer and M. M. Teagar were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Hon. L. M. Cox, the Chair appointed the following persons a committee on resolutions, viz: Hon. L. W. Andrews, Hon. L. M. Cox, Wm. Ford, Wm. P. Ficklin, Chas. M. Fleming, Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. E. Logan, Chas. F. Marshall, John Burdum, H. C. Sousey, Col. H. B. Dobyns, Wm. S. Batts, John T. Fleming and Geo. S. Fleming, who reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, There are periods of time in the history of all nations when a recurrence to the first and original principles upon which their Government is founded is healthy and wise in the people for whose protection and prosperity that Government is established; therefore,

Resolved, That believing that the Constitution of the United States, and the Federal Union protected thereby, are threatened with destruction from the conflicting opinions and passions which pervade the minds of many of our fellow-citizens, and that such an event would be fatal to free government and the hopes of tolling the chains of our race, we feel it our duty to express our constancy to the Constitution and unwavering devotion to the Federal Union; and whilst expressing these sentiments we declare that, in our opinion, the foundation of all just government is the consent of the governed; that our fathers framed the Constitution upon this fundamental principle; and to prevent revolution and secure the peace and happiness of the people, the Constitution provides for such change and modification, the necessity of which shall be demonstrated by experience. Every citizen is rightfully presumed to have consented that the Constitution shall be the supreme law of civil conduct, and when any part of the Constitution shall work oppression, a mode is pointed out by which it can be changed. In this way, and this way only, can grievances under the Constitution be lawfully redressed, and so of the laws made in conformity with the Constitution; they are equally the supreme law of the land, and every citizen has consented and is morally and politically bound to obey them.

If any citizen thinks the law unconstitutional, inexpedient or oppressive, he has the right to express his opinions in terms which will procure no injury to his fellow-citizens, and to procure by reason its repeal. But no citizen has the right to resist the execution of the law upon his private judgment, nor has any citizen the right to resist nor any State such right. The Constitution not only provides the mode of repealing bad laws, and redressing evils resulting therefrom, but it also provides a peaceful mode of determining every question which can arise as to their conformity with the Constitution. The Supreme Court was ordained to decide and settle all such questions; and when that tribunal has decided, the duty of the people is to obey that decision as it is by the undoubted requirements of the Constitution itself. This being the nature and form of our great republic in regard to it as the true and rightful government of the people, they should maintain and execute its requirements with unflinching firmness, whenever and wherever the execution of the laws are resisted by individuals, combinations, factions or States; the united power of the people, through the organized departments of government, should be cheerfully bestowed and unhesitatingly employed to execute the laws and punish malefactors. By this means, and this means only, can the government of the people be maintained against the evil devices of evil minded men, and the powerful combinations of ambition; and we desire, as we believe all lovers of social order and free government ought in this crisis of our country's history, to see the authorities of our country our determination to support and preserve the Constitution and Union of the States. In the Union, under the Constitution, our country has risen from weakness and comparative insignificance among the nations of the earth to a strength, power and grandeur unparalleled in the history of the world; and by fidelity and constancy to her institutions she has pursued the path of prosperity until she reached the highest goal of political government, and bestowed the greatest possible good upon the largest number of her people. In the Union, under the Constitution, our Republic has attained her power and glory; and in the Union and under the Constitution we alone hope for the happy results of free government, not only in our own country, but throughout the world; and we deplore with indignation every sentiment which tends to disparage our great Constitutional blessings or to impair the sacred union of these States—"the palladium of our liberties." We abhor with indignation the efforts of individuals, combinations and States, to depreciate the value of the Constitution and the Union, or to destroy their integrity. Among such efforts we characterize intemperate and indiscriminate denunciations of whole sections, thus confounding the innocent with the guilty, and alienating the people of one section from another. We feel, also, that the laws passed by some of the States, forbidding their citizens from executing the laws of the United States, is a grievance of which we have a right to complain, not only because of the intended injury to the people of one section in regard to their property, but because such laws are rebellious and revolutionary, and tend to the destruction of the whole fabric of legitimate government. We believe that the expression of political opinion should be so guarded as not to work a direct injury, and that opposition to slavery, when expressed in words which tend to instigate servile insubordination, insurrection, and murder, is a high moral offense against the peace and integrity of the Government, and when committed within the States where the practical evil may result, should be punished as a high crime against society. Notwithstanding the dangers which threaten the integrity of the Government, we believe the great body of the people North and South will rally to the banner of the Constitution in support of our glorious Union. We hail with gladness, as an evidence of this, the recent manifestations of patriotism by immense assemblies of our Northern brethren; and we tender to our Southern brethren, the Constitution, who are resolved to maintain the Union and obey the other, our cordial sympathy and cooperation.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the people of every county in Kentucky, and in all the other States of the Union, to hold Union meetings, without distinction of party, and give utterance to their loyalty and love for the Constitution and Union of the United States.

Resolved, That we request the editors of all newspapers in the Union, who are friendly to the Constitution and the Union, to publish these proceedings in their journals.

After the reading of the foregoing resolutions, it was moved and seconded that they be adopted as expressive of the sense of the meeting; whereupon Hon. L. W. Andrews, Hon. Martin P. Marshall, Col. R. H. Forrester, and Hon. L. M. Cox, ably and eloquently addressed the

meeting in support of said resolutions; after which they were adopted unanimously.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.  
JOS. M. ALEXANDER, President.  
WM. F. TRIMBLE, JAS. P. HARBISON,  
JOHN M. HARBISON, L. H. PLANCK,  
WM. PLUMMER, M. M. TEAGAR,  
Secretaries.

From the Jackson Mississippian.  
Douglas or Seward.

We fully concur in the subjoined strictures of the Charleston Mercury upon the attitude of Southern men, who, while professing to abhor the doctrines of Douglas, and to despise him for his treachery to the Democratic party and the South, yet say they would support him for the Presidency in preference to Seward or any other Black Republican. The reasoning and conclusion of the Mercury upon the effect of such declarations are certainly correct.

Sometimes (but rarely is it the case in Mississippi, to her credit be it said,) Southern men go so far as to advocate the nomination of Douglas as a necessity, holding the South to be reduced to the alternative of accepting him, or having Seward elected. The recent elections in Maine and Ohio, where the Democracy permitted themselves to be led by the leaders of the squatter sovereignty faction, and their platforms to be corrupted by the incorporation of the Douglas heresy, but yet were vanquished more signally than in Northern States in which the Democracy firmly maintained the principles of the Dred Scott decision and openly repudiated Douglas, afford a sufficient answer to this degrading plea of availability. The fact is now apparent that, while the Illinois traitor is without the support of a single Southern State, with all the electioneering appliances and corrupting agencies which are used in his behalf, he is weaker, even in his boasted strongholds of the West and New England, than any prominent, reliable man of the party to which he professes to be attached, but whose principles and organization he has unblushingly and infamously betrayed.

But, even admitting what is not true, that Douglas, with his whole South and all that is in it, is a man of the North arrayed against him, is available, and that policy which, in disregard of principle, looks only to the leaves and fishes, demands his nomination, how base is the humiliation which suggests his nomination upon such a plea! Knowing no practical difference between the doctrines of Douglas and Seward, and looking upon the former as a traitor to his party, and the latter as a consistent and avowed enemy, we can imagine a contingency in which we could be induced to choose between them. But if compelled to decide between branding ourselves and being branded, we would say, give us that fate which leaves the consolation that our degradation was accomplished by force, and which permits us to use all the means at our disposal to right the wrong at the earliest moment.

If there be "practical value," as timid Southern men allege, in the question of the exclusion of slave property by territorial legislation under the Douglas plan, there is, for like reason, none in the plan of Congressional legislation which has been so strenuously urged by Seward, and so earnestly resisted by the South. And thus there is no logical cohesion, any more than there is wisdom or honor, in the position which would accept Douglas, and would resist "the disruption of the last link that binds us to the Union," the inauguration of Seward.

But read the article from the Mercury: DOUGLAS OR A BLACK REPUBLICAN.—When a man in the South says that he will not support or approve of Senator Douglas' doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, yet that he will support him if nominated by the Charleston Convention, for the Presidency, in preference to a Black Republican, he may be considered as an out and out Douglas adherent. The Northern States (as the Convention will be organized of those admitting it) to the Convention whole tiers of States, like the New England States, which cannot give a single vote for the Democratic party, will have the absolute control of the Convention. What they want is, not support from the South in the Convention in nominating a candidate. That they can do without a single vote from the South; but they want simply acquiescence—submission—co-operation from the South, after they have exercised their power of nomination.—Now, it is not the Douglas adherents in the South to support directly Douglas, with his Abolition heresy of Squatter Sovereignty. The direct support of Douglas may weaken them at the South, and it is not at all important to his nomination. But let them give an indirect, conditional support—let them declare, beforehand, their acquiescence, in case Douglas is the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and this is all that is necessary for his success.

The pretext that they will support him in preference to a Black Republican, is, of course, nothing but a pretext. He is just as bad as a Black Republican. He co-operated with, and obtained for the Republicans their triumph over the South in the rejection of Kansas from the Union. Eli Thayer, and whole hosts of Black Republicans, look upon his policy as the very best to secure the extension of slavery from our territories, and their settlement and appropriation by the free States. But if this was not so, the alternative they are pleased to make between Douglas and a Black Republican is a mere fiction, to suit their policy. There is no such alternative in the nature of things. If really intent on maintaining and preserving the rights of the South, they would naturally support a man for the Presidency who truly and faithfully reflects this policy. When, therefore, they refuse to set up and support such a man, and support Douglas, the shallow game is apparent. They are playing a part—the best game they can in the South, to suit the end they have in view—the elevation of Douglas to the Presidency. To make Mr. Douglas President of the United States is of more consequence than the maintenance of the rights and interests of the South. Far stronger than principal, and the South is a mere makeweight to lift them to power. They are the best Douglas sharpshooters, because they fight behind trees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.  
Hon. L. O. B. Branch, member of Congress from N. C., was arrested at a late hour last night on a warrant issued by Justice Denn, on charge of being about to make arrangements to leave the District of Columbia for the purpose of engaging in a hostile combat with G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania. He was held in \$5,000 bail for his appearance for a further examination on Tuesday.  
Mr. Grow has also been arrested and gave bail in the sum of \$5,000 to keep the peace, and not leave the District to fight a duel.  
Mr. Grow had yesterday engaged a hackman to call at a place designated to take him and his party at three o'clock this morning in the direction of Silver Springs, Maryland. The hackman did not keep the secret; hence the arrest.—The principal friend of Mr. Branch in this affair is Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, and of Mr. Grow, Hon. Mr. Fenton, of New York.

Arrival of Kentucky Abolitionists at Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati papers contain lengthy accounts of the arrival of thirty-six Abolitionists from Madison county. The Commercial says: Thirty-six persons arrived in this city from Kentucky, Friday, having been warned to leave the State, for the crime of holding slavery to be a sin. They are from Berea and vicinity, Madison county, Kentucky, where they were living industriously, sober and peaceful lives. Most of these persons are stopping at the Deacon House, though a portion have been received at private houses.

They were neighbors, friends, and co-workers of the Rev. John G. Fee, whose reputation as an earnest and quiet opponent of slavery is well known to the country. Among the exiles are Rev. J. R. Rogers, principal of the flourishing school at Berea, and his family; J. D. Reed and family; John S. Hanson and family. Mr. Hanson is a native of Kentucky, and a hard working, thrifty man. He had recently erected a steam saw mill, and owns five hundred acres of land in Madison county, Ky. The Rev. J. F. Boughton, E. T. Hayes and S. L. Carpenter, are A. G. W. Parker, a native of South Carolina;—Toney, a native of Tennessee; John Smith, a native of Ohio, a farmer who has lived in Kentucky some years.

Our readers will remember the meeting at which the Abolitionists were warned to leave the State within ten days.

The persons warned to leave the State appealed to Gov. Magoffin for protection, and a committee of them presented the Governor the following petition:

To his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Kentucky.

We, the undersigned, loyal citizens and residents of the State of Kentucky and county of Madison, do respectfully call your attention to the following petition:

1. We have come from various parts of this and adjoining States to this county, with the intention of making it our homes, have supported ourselves and families by honest industry, and endeavored to promote the interests of religion and education.

2. It is a principle with us to "submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake; unto governors as unto the Lord, for they are sent by Him for the punishment of evil doers, and the praise of them that do well;" and in accordance with this principle, we have been obedient in all respects to the laws of this State.

3. Within a few weeks, evil and false reports have been put into circulation, imputing to us motives, words and conduct calculated to inflame the public mind, which imputations are utterly false and groundless. These imputations we have publicly denied, and offered every facility for the fullest investigation, which we have earnestly but vainly sought.

4. On Friday, the 23d inst., a company of sixty-two men, claiming to have been appointed by a meeting of the citizens of our county, with out any shadow of legal authority, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, called at our respective residences and places of business, and notified us to leave this county and State within ten days, and handed us the accompanying document, in which you will see that unless the said order be promptly complied with, that there is expressed a fixed determination to remove us by force.

In view of these facts, which we can substantiate by the fullest evidence, we respectfully pray that you, in the exercise of the power vested in you by the Constitution, and made your duty to use, do protect us in our rights as loyal citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

J. A. R. ROGERS,  
J. G. HANSON,  
I. D. REED,  
JAS. S. DAVIS,  
JOHN F. BOUGHTON,  
SWINGHURST LIFE,  
JOHN SMITH,  
E. T. HAYES,  
CHAS. E. GRIFFIN,  
A. G. W. PARKER,  
W. H. TORRY.

Berea, Madison County, Ky., Dec. 24, 1859.  
Gov. Magoffin received the bearers of the petition (Reed and Hayes) courteously, and advised them, for the sake of preserving the peace of the State, to leave it. He said that the public mind is deeply moved by the events in Virginia, and that until the excitement subsided, their presence in the State would be dangerous, and he could not engage to protect them from their fellow-citizens who had resolved that they must go. He promised them security while taking their departure, and that their property should be protected. They say that for the most part they were treated politely by those who have driven them from their homes, and they have hopes that presently the people of Kentucky will take a sober thought, and allow them to return to their several places of abode and accustomed avocations.

From the Paris (Ky.) Citizen of Friday.

The State Teacher's Association.

The semi annual session of this body commenced here on Tuesday morning. The attendance of teachers from a distance is not as large as the importance of the cause in which they are engaged demands, but among them we are happy to notice some of the most distinguished educators of our State. The Association came to order on the call of President Grant, of Louisville, who invited Rev. Mr. Risk, of Covington, Rev. Mr. Streeter, of Mayfield, Prof. G. A. Grow, of Louisville, Messrs. Porter, of Covington, Norris, of Owensville, and John Brown, of Louisville.

The evening session was occupied in considering the best method of teaching history. This subject was discussed by Messrs. Pinkerton, Milligan, Hallman, Grant, Streeter, and others.

Second Day.—The session of Wednesday was principally occupied in matters of business and hearing the addresses appointed for the occasion. The only subject for general discussion was, "The best method of teaching Composition," upon which remarks were made by a number of gentlemen.

The election of officers was held with the following result:

President—Prof. E. A. Grant, of Louisville, re-elected; Vice Presidents—Pres. Milligan and Pres. Williams, of Harrodsburg. Professors—Butler and Hallman, of Louisville, M. H. Smith, of Mason, Messrs. Thomas Elliot and J. B. Anderson, of this place, Dr. G. S. Savage, of Millersburg, Dr. L. W. Green, of Centre College, Danville, and Dr. L. L. Pinkerton, of Midway. Secretary—Prof. E. A. Holyoke, of Louisville. Miss Florence Anderson, of this place, was elected Assistant Editor of the Educational Monthly, a magazine published at Louisville, as the organ of the Association, and devoted to the interests of education.

Hon. Garrett Davis, of this place, was elected an honorary member of the Association. It was determined that the next meeting should be held at the Mammoth Cave, provided accommodations can be obtained there, the time to be fixed by a committee appointed for that purpose. The Secretary was instructed to invite the teachers of Tennessee to attend the meeting at the Cave. At 11 o'clock, President Milligan, of the University of Harrodsburg, delivered an address upon the use of the Bible as a text book in schools, strongly favoring its use. The address was an admirable one in style and thought, and

deserved a much larger audience than happened to be present here it. Scarcely any notice had been given of the time of its delivery, and not much notice of the fact that there was to be any such address. The evening session was occupied by two prepared addresses or essays, the first by Prof. Butler, of Louisville, and the other by Prof. Hallman, of the same city. They were both admirable and exceedingly interesting.

Various other subjects were for discussion on yesterday, and the Association expected to adjourn in the afternoon, but as our paper goes to press before the close of the session, we are not able to give the particulars until next week.

BRACING OF A BRIDGE AND SMASHING OF A TRAIN ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—We learn that an accident occurred yesterday forenoon on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which will probably prove an expensive one. A freight train coming east, while crossing the Muscatine bridge, east of Vernon, broke through, and some seven or eight loaded cars were precipitated into the stream. The engine passed safely over, but the weight of the train was too heavy for the bridge. The structure was of two hundred and ten feet span, and the loss must be very considerable.—Cin. Eng.

GIVE ME A CALL!  
JOHN T. ROBERTS, Agent,  
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,  
DEALER IN

Fine Groceries, Confectionaries, Fruits, Toys, Bottled Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, Fancy Articles, &c., FRESH BREAD EVERY MORNING.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS Received daily during the season.

MY STOCK is full and complete. I hope to receive a liberal patronage from my friends and the public. Frankfort, Jan. 2, 1860—1f.

EYE AND EAR.

D. R. BAAKEE TREATS ALL DISEASES.

SPECIAL attention given to all chronic diseases.—Coughs, Croup, Consumption, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, all diseases of the Nose, Throat, Lungs, and Larynx, all Skin Diseases of every description successfully treated.—LEPROSY, LUMBER AGENCIES, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, OR CONVULSIONS, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, DRUNKENESS. The worst cases of PILES cured in a short time; also diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. There are many diseases incidental to women, and children which are treated with distinguished success.—All particulars will be given by letter. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing.

Cancers, Old Sores, or Ulcers, Hip Dis-eases, Fistula of every description, Scald Head, Wens, Polypus of the Nose, Or in any other part of the body.

Tumors and Swellings Of every description, and without the use of the knife, or any surgical instruments. These last named diseases cannot be cured by correspondence; therefore all such patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

Doctor Baakee has made a new discovery of a "Fluid," that will cure the "Catarrh" of the Eye, without resort to the knife. All diseases of the

EYES AND EARS

Are successfully treated without the use of the knife or needle. Dr. Baakee has constantly on hand at his office a very extensive assortment of beautiful

ARTIFICIAL EYES AND TYMPANUMS, OR EAR-DRUMS which are suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes. Ear Trumpets of every description; also every variety of artificial articles known in the world—a large assortment of beautiful and durable

ARTIFICIAL HANDS, with the Arm and Elbow attachment; ARTIFICIAL FEET, with the Ankle, Leg, and Knee-Joint attachment. These articles are perfectly natural, and adapted for either sex, and can be sent by express to any part of the world. All kinds of Trusses for Hernia or Rupture of every description, for children and the Trusses particularly adapted for females in a week condition; also for those with Protruding Uterus.

Doctor Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skillful physicians and surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in every principal city of the world. Letters directed to Dr. Baakee must contain ten cents, to pay postage and incidental expenses. All chronic diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, which will require his personal supervision.

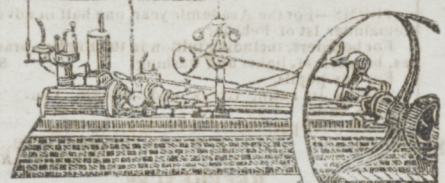
Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
DOCTOR BAAKEE.  
Office, 704 Broadway, a few doors above Fourth St., Dec. 13, 1859—1f. New York City.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,

Tenth Street, op. the Artesian Well,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WM. H. GRAINGER, Agt.



STEAM ENGINES FOR COTTON GINS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, &c.; Cranks, Gudgeons, Mill Gearing, Cotton Gin Segments, Shafting, Pulleys, Mill Gearing, &c.; Circular or Saw Saw Mills; Hotchicks' Reaction Saw; Water Saw or Grist Mills, &c.  
Dec. 7, 1859—dds.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN

WANTING SOMETHING EXTRA IN THE WAY of a Handsome Cloth Cap or Dress Hat, will do well to call and see those at

SAM. C. RULLS, Hat and Bonnetier, St. Clair Street, Sept. 23, 1859—1f. Yeoman copy.

N. A. CROUCH, Coach-Maker,

(RUBEL'S OLD STAND),

Arch Street, Bardstown, Ky.

New Work Warranted Twelve Months.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

WANTED.

I WANT to hire for the next year a NEGRO GIRL aged from 10 to 15 years, and a WOMAN to attend in the house generally. Those from the country preferred. December 28, 1859. EDGAR KENON

POCKET OUTLET.

KENON & CRUTCHER, Outlets to His Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, have just imported from the establishment of Rodgers & Son, Sheffield, a complete assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives. Examine their stock.  
(Dec. 19, 1859—1m.)

For Sale. I OFFER for sale a very desirable Brick Dwelling, on Clinton Street near the Penitentiary, with a good lot attached. Apply to me in South Frankfort. Aug. 12—2w1f. Mrs. L. HERNDON.

APPLES. I HAVE for sale, by the barrel, a quantity of Apples of a superior quality, carefully picked from the Trees by hand. Apply at my residence. Dec. 14, 1859—1f. ORLANDO BROWN.

FOR SALE. I HAVE six lots in South Frankfort, formerly occupied by Joseph Gray, and now owned by J. SWIGERT. September 21, 1859—1f.

# M'LEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.



Before taking. After taking. This is the greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herb and barks known to the mind of man, viz blood root, black root, and cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influence is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Debilities arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Flies, Acidity or Sick-ness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Fullness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Depressions of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Languor, Headache, Nervous Diseases, Sores or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will also cure diseases of the bladder, such as Stricture, Hematuria, Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES Have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES. Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow as strong every vein, and the rich rose bloom of health to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN. We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with cough, croup, hoarseness, or any other ailment, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS AN ABSOLUTE FACT. EVERY COUNTY AGRICULTURIST Should not leave the city until he had procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good.—Avoid such men! Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning (fasting) is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease. Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

J. H. McLEAN, Sole proprietor of the Cordial. Principal depot on the corner of Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Louisville by RAYMOND & PATTERSON.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LIMENT.

The best Liment in the world for man or beast.

Another Remarkable Cure

Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liment, Read Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue, on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could do it no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot; and by one small bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liment, he was cured. He is now at work at his trade again, and is able to bear any weight on his foot. He is now at work at his trade again, and is able to bear any weight on his foot.

For Horses and Cattle it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, burns, scalds, pains, &c., yield to the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liment.

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For Horses and Cattle it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, burns, scalds, pains, &c., yield to the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liment.

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For Horses and Cattle



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1860.

In another column we publish the proceedings of the recent Union meeting in Fleming county. The meeting was participated in by persons of all parties, and everything passed off harmoniously as befitted the occasion. We regard the sentiments promulgated by the gathering as worthy of the warmest expressions of approbation. They form the most cheering of all the signs of the times. May it not be hoped that the example set by our friends in Northern Kentucky will be followed in other portions of the State?—All of the cities of the North have had meetings of their citizens, denouncing the purposes of the Abolitionists, and expressing an unchangeable attachment to the Union, and they should be encouraged in their patriotic and conservative action. Let Kentuckians unanimously respond in a befitting manner to those Northern men who have resolved that the Federal compact shall be maintained in good faith. We propose that a meeting similar to that held in Fleming county be called to meet in the city of Frankfort at an early day, and that patriotic citizens of all parties be invited to participate. What say our readers? We wish to hear from them on this subject, confident that all of them will lend aid and encouragement to the honest endeavor to reunite the nation in bonds of friendship and good will.

**HOMICIDE.**—On last Sunday morning a man was slain in this city under circumstances suggestive of much serious reflection. Two young men, one of whom was named ISAAC N. HAWKINS, went together to a house on the hill East of Frankfort. After chatting there awhile, they started to leave, and had reached the open air when they were followed by a man named JOHN CRUTCHER, a drayman in the employment of Jno. Henderson, who ordered them to leave the house. Hawkins answered "well we are going." Crutcher replied "you had better leave very quick, or I'll be in you." Hawkins rejoined, "you're gasing." Crutcher then picked up a piece of brick and struck Hawkins with it, on the side of the head, three times. Hawkins, recovering himself, then stabbed him once through the wrist, and once in the breast, after which Crutcher threw the brick at him and returned to the house, remarking that he was dying, which he did in about thirty minutes after receiving the wound. On Monday morning Hawkins was brought before Police Judge Graham, and was acquitted on the ground that he had acted in self-defense. Whilst every one must regard the decision of the examining Judge as just, they will be unable to acquit the young man of all blame. He is certainly guiltless of murder, in the eyes of either God or man, but through life the thought will haunt him that had he not exhibited a contempt for the Sabbath, and had he kept away from evil company, he would not now have the blood of his fellow man on his hands. We say this in no spirit of unkindness towards the unfortunate young man, the smitings of whose conscience will every day of his life be a sufficient punishment for his offense, but we hold up this case as a warning to others. The company of evil men and women leads to perdition as certainly as any instrument of Satan can.

"They're H-l's chief engines, by the Devil made, To heighten and enlarge his growing trade."

Sabbath breaking, and evil company! what might not have been expected?

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our friends to the New Grocery and Confectionery of Mr. Jno. C. HENDRICKS, at the corner of St. Clair and Broadway streets. It will be seen from his advertisement that he has bought out Mr. J. R. Watson, and will continue the business at the same old stand. Mr. H. is a worthy young man, of steady and moral habits, and correct in all business transactions, and we bespeak for him a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

**ROBBERY OF THE CINCINNATI POST OFFICE—ARREST OF JUVENILE THIEVES.**—For some weeks past numerous letters have been missed from the post office in Cincinnati. Friday night, about the time the St. Louis mail arrived, a little boy was discovered prowling around the doors of the distributing rooms in the rear of the building. He was immediately arrested, and acknowledged that he was one of a gang, who, for some weeks past, has been in the habit of slyly entering the distributing rooms by turns about the time of the arrival of the Western mails, when the attention of the employees was attracted outside, and secreting themselves among the mailbags till a favorable opportunity presented, they would seize a pack-

age of letters and make their escape. The boy who had been arrested pointed out another, an older one, aged about fifteen years, residing in Newport, who is said to be the leader of the party, and who was also taken into custody.

## The Marriage of Cousins.

MR. EDITOR:—I have recently learned that our Chief Magistrate has recommended the enactment of a law to prohibit the marriage of persons within certain degrees of consanguinity.

When we contemplate the universality of the opinion that serious evils attend the progeny of consanguine progenitors, and the abiding conviction that this opinion is founded in truth, and the further fact that some of the other States have already enacted such a law, we not only comprehend, but appreciate the motive of His Excellency in recommending such a measure.

It is certainly true that it is very generally believed that the progeny of relations have entailed upon them an organic condition, that renders them not only sufferers, but unfits them for all the normal ends of human society. As prevalent as this opinion is, yet its truth has never been affirmatively settled. The writer grew up under a conviction of the truth of this opinion, and lived under it till about fifteen years since, when he was induced to investigate it.

Believing that our legislators have no desire to do a silly or a useless thing, and much less to do mischief, I have deemed it to be my duty, as a citizen of the State, to submit for their consideration the results of my investigations in this relation. But before doing so, I beg leave to present the conclusion of another gentleman who has given attention to the subject. In the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal for July 14th, 1859, I met with an article from the pen of John Bell, M. D., of New York, entitled, "The effects of the consanguinity of parents upon the mental constitution of the offspring." The Doctor founded his investigation on statistics obtained in Europe, and also in this country, and with this communication I send you also Dr. Bell's article which you can publish if you think it best. In conclusion, the Doctor says: "We may well doubt whether the marriage of relations is one of the causes which fill our insane and idiot asylums with abortive and diseased minds, and our general hospitals with the wrecks of physical frames."

We admit the evils complained of to be productive and to exist even to an alarming extent, but we deny blood relation or consanguinity of progenitors to be in any wise the cause.

Several years since we observed well marked illustrations of the evils complained of in the children of sound, vigorous and healthy progenitors and between whom there was no consanguinity. These facts at the time I observed them were inexplicable to me, and for the purpose of finally understanding their cause I instituted a course of systematic observation upon progenitors and progeny. The result was the discovery of a law of physiological incompatibility to obtain very frequently between the sexes in relation to progeny.

This law obtains with consanguine as with other parties, and with other parties as with the consanguine; consequently is a mere circumstance that exerts no more influence over the progeny than do the names of the progenitors, or any other circumstance having as little relation to the premises.

Although this evil is diffused through all classes of society, and has probably been operating ever since the race began, its results have not hitherto been observed except in association with consanguinity; and but for the circumstance of consanguinity, it would not, probably, up to this time, have attracted special attention. The whole subject resolves itself into this: certain of the human temperaments are incompatible in relation to progeny.

Although we are certain that consanguinity exerts no influence in the premises, yet, I am inclined to think it probable that in equal numbers of consanguine parties and extra-consanguine parties, that the former will present a larger per cent. of incompatible temperaments, and hence of incompatible parties than the latter.

Those who can diagnose correctly the simple temperaments and their combinations, can be taught in an hour to diagnose sexual compatibility, incompatibility, &c. Any legislation that could prevent the marriage of constitutionally incompatible parties, would effect more good to the State than any legislation ever did since the race began to be; for observation has forced me to the conviction, that all idiotic, all tuberculous or scrofulous forms of disease have their origin in this constitutional incompatibility. And if all of our physicians were as practically acquainted with the human temperaments as they ought to be, then, in the space of one newspaper column, we could enable all of them to diagnose sexual compatibility. This evil is so great that in a few years, when the people shall become informed in relation to it, they will require of their physicians a knowledge of this subject.—If all marriages were, by law, prohibited unless authorized by a certificate setting forth the physical compatibility of the parties who seek the solemnization of their marriage, then we would have no more of those evils which have been attributed to consanguine marriages. I believe that this cause will ultimately be adopted by legislators. For it is not to be expected that all young people will become sufficiently enlightened in this relation to guide themselves safely. To bring this discovery before the people generally, we have founded a monthly journal; the first number is out. If you will, Mr. Editor, read the two first pages you will obtain a clear view of the importance of the subject.

I send you a copy, sir, and permit me to hope that you will give it a notice. I have reduced the practice of this subject almost to the precision of an exact science, as you will perceive by some cases which I have presented in the journal. High professional authority has announced this to be the most important discovery ever made in human physiology.

Yours respectfully,  
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D.  
Covington, Ky., Dec. 29th, 1859.

The Pittsburg Journal learns from the Salem (O.) papers that the Abolitionists residing in that vicinity, intend to disinter the remains of Copple, recently hung at Charlottesville, Va., with the view of having a public funeral. They intend to get up a grand pageant, and an immense crowd of people are expected to be present and assist in the ceremonies.

## Decision of the Court of Appeals.

(Reported expressly for the Commonwealth by JOHN M. BROWN, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort, Ky.)

CHIEF OF COURT. From the Taylor Circuit Court.

DUVAL, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court.

The duties and obligations which devolve upon the keeper of a tavern are clearly defined by law. And among the various remedies afforded by the statute, for any violation of those duties and obligations, is the power conferred upon the Judge of the County Court, either "upon his own view or knowledge, or upon the information on oath of two or more credible witnesses," to suppress any tavern in his county, until the next succeeding County Court, when the violation of duty complained of may be enquired into. (Rev. Stat., sec. 8, p. 661.)

This proceeding is a public proceeding, having for its object the protection of the public against the consequences of an abuse of the privileges conferred by law upon tavern keepers.

In this case the petition charges that the appellees "falsely and maliciously" procured an order from the County Judge of Taylor county suppressing the plaintiff's tavern until the next succeeding County Court; but the appellant failed to allege, either in terms or in substance, that the order of suppression was procured with out probable cause.

This Court has repeatedly decided that an averment to this effect is indispensably necessary in all actions for a malicious prosecution, and indeed for the malicious suing out even of civil process in certain cases. And the opinion in the case of *Maddox vs. McGinnis*, 1 Mon. 372, will illustrate the propriety of applying this principle to the case before us.

The failure of the appellant, therefore, to allege that the appellees gave the information to the County Judge, before whom the proceeding originated, without probable cause, constituted a fatal defect in the petition.

But the demurred to the petition was properly sustained upon another ground. The record exhibited by the appellant, as part of his petition, shows that from the order of the County Judge, restoring the appellant to his privileges as a tavern keeper, on the motion of the County Attorney, as provided by sec. 10, Rev. Stat., supra, an appeal was granted to the Circuit Court; and that appeal, from all that appears in the record, is still pending, or it may be that the order appealed from has been already reversed.

The appellant, having shown by his own pleadings and exhibits that he has not been finally acquitted of the charge, and that the alleged proceeding against him is still pending and undetermined, was not in a condition to institute or maintain this action. It must, in all such cases, be alleged and proved that the proceeding which is set forth as the foundation of the action had been finally determined in favor of the plaintiff. The judgment is affirmed.

**THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.**—This newspaper, now in its thirtieth year, has attained a celebrity and circulation surpassed by few papers out of the city of New York. As a Daily Journal, the proprietors will spare no expense to make it of the first class. The network of Telegraph all over the Union enables them to report all events of public interest almost simultaneously with their occurrence; while the increased facilities of Railroad communication offer new channels for the prompt delivery of the Journal to subscribers in the very shortest period after publication.

The AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT of the Journal is made one of special attention and interest. The articles under this head are prepared by a Practical Farmer, and have commanded the approval of some of the best agriculturists in this and other States.

The terms of subscription are as follows, per year:  
Large Daily, sent by mail, \$8 00  
Country Daily and Tri Weekly, 5 00  
Weekly (in clubs of ten), 1 50  
single copy, 2 00  
Remittances by mail in registered letters at our risk.  
All communications addressed to PRENTICE, HENDERSON & OSBORNE, Jan. 4, 1860. Louisville, Ky.

One of the humanitarian movements of our times, although little known as such, can hardly be over estimated in its importance upon the well-being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skillful Physicians are hardly available to them. Vast numbers of our people are obliged to employ, in sickness, such medical relief as they can hear of from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than in any of the old countries, where skillful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off their worthless nostrums, until the word has become synonymous with imposture and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in the East, Dr. AYER, is pursuing a course which defeats this iniquity. He brings not only his own, but the best skill of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will buy bran instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish the end in view—which cure. Do we over estimate its importance, in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with those of actual worth and virtue, is fraught with immense consequence for good, to the masses of our people.—*Gazette and Chronicle, Peru, Ia.*

The use of Dr. HOSSETT'S STOMACH BITTERS for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgments of its superior excellence and beneficial results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the thorough system. See advertisement in another column.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1860. CAUSES DECIDED.

Akins v. Hobson et al, Green; reversed.  
Porter v. Same, Green; affirmed.  
Frazier et al v. Black et al, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

James v. Butts, Jefferson; reversed.  
Grubb v. McCoy, Jefferson; reversed.

ORDERS.

Clinton McClarty, Esq., of Owensboro', and John B. Bruner, Esq., of Hardinsburg, admitted Attorneys in this Court.

Snowden v. Brown, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.  
Glover v. Alexander, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Nuttall v. Webber, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.  
Louisville v. Bannan, Lou. Ch'y;—were argued.

Piatt's ex'r v. Piatt, Boone; argument continued by Humphrey Marshall for appellee.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3d, 1860. CAUSES DECIDED.

Nuttall v. Webber, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.  
Phillips v. Story's adm'r, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Glover v. Alexander, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.  
Johnson v. Bottom, Jefferson; affirmed.

Lee v. Hemmingsway, Fayette; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Alexander v. Springfield Bank, Kenton; *sp. duces tecum* ordered.

Porter v. Morgan's adm'r, Kenton; same order.

Clemmons v. Scott et al, Kenton; cross appeal.

Cassel v. Daniel, Kenton; additional record filed.

Pickett v. Daniel Co. Agricultural Society, Kenton; continued.

Stephens v. Felly et al, Kenton; continued.

Ward v. Arnold, Kenton; continued.

Webster v. Wilshire, Kenton;—were argued.

Piatt's ex'r v. Piatt, Boone; argument by Judge Johnson for appellant.

DIVIDENDS.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of the last six months.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Louisville have each declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the Louisville Gas Company 6 per cent., and the Commercial Insurance Company, Louisville \$6 per share of \$50.

MARRIED.

In Louisville, Thursday, Dec. 29th, by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, Mr. CHARLES A. BROWN and Miss AMMIE A. WHITE, all of that city.

TO THE LADIES!

GRAND AUCTION SALE!

OF

Ladies Fancy and Imported Furs,

Stone Marten.

Lynx,

Russian Mink,

French Sable,

English Coney, &c.

—ALSO:—

Fine Cloth Cloaks,

Dress Silks,

Dry Goods,

AND a rich stock of PARISIAN NOVELTIES, will be sold at the upper room in the Court House, on Wednesday, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., 2 o'clock, P. M., also at night.

The sale will be peremptory. V. N. GARDNER.

Jan. 4, 1860—11.

THEATRE!

Lessee & Managers, - Chapman & Drake.

On Wednesday, January 4th, 1860,

WILL be presented the sublime tragedy, in 5 acts, entitled, PIZZARA; OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLA—

Elvira, Mrs. A. Drake; Rollo, Mr. McFarland; Cora, Miss E. Stella. DANCE—Miss A. Stella. SONG—Miss E. Stella. To conclude with the laughable farce of MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE—Mr. Peter White, Mr. H. Chapman; Mrs. Peter White, Mrs. H. Chapman.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½ precisely. (Jan. 4, 1860.)

EDGAR KEENON. JOHN N. CRUTCHER.

KEENON & CRUTCHER,

SUCCESSORS TO

Morris & Hampton and H. Evans & Co.,

Main Street, Third Door from St. Clair.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Boots,

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps, and

Straw Goods.

—ALSO—

MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,

Pen and Pocket Knives,

Razors and Scissors,

Port Monies,

Hair and Cloth Brushes,

Perfumery, &c., &c.

The public is respectfully requested to call and examine our stock of Goods.

A liberal discount made to teachers.

January 4, 1860.

New Grocery and Confectionery!!!

HAVING bought out the Confectionery Store formerly owned by JAMES E. WATSON, I am now ready to wait upon all persons desirous of articles in my line. I have now on hand the best

Assortment of Confectioneries

In the city. All kinds of Candies, Cakes, Oranges, Lemons, Toys, &c., &c.

I would also state to my friends and strangers generally, that I can now furnish Party Tables in the finest style—equal to any table furnished by city Confectioners.

Persons from a distance would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 4, 1860—11.

JOHN C. HENDRICKS.

Oysters! Oysters!! Oysters!!!

HOLT & MALTBY'S celebrated Baltimore Fresh Oysters, at \$2 20 a Can. These Oysters are warranted equal in flavor to any Oyster in the city. I am in daily receipt of them and families may rely upon getting them fresh.

J. T. ROBERTS, Agent.

Jan. 2, 1860—w&wtw.

WANTED.

WISH to hire or purchase a NEGRO WOMAN or GIRL, of good qualifications.

Jan. 2, 1860—w&wtw.

A. W. DUDLEY.

Dividend Notice.

FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY, (Frankfort, Jan. 2, 1860.)

DIVIDEND of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable to stockholders on demand, has been this day declared. By order of the Board.

Jan. 3, 1860—w&wtw.

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., Meets at their Hall, on St. Clair Street, over Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store, in the Third Story, every Tuesday Evening, at 7 o'clock. Transient members in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. Entrance to the Hall, one door below Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store. By order of the Lodge.

Dec. 2, 1859—11.

JOHN W. PRUETT, Sec'y.

MASONIC NOTICE.

Hiram Lodge, No. 4, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday Evenings in each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in their Lodge room in the Third Story over Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store, adjoining the Commonwealth Office, on Saint Clair Street.

Members of the Legislature who are Masons, and other visiting Brethren, are cordially invited to attend the meetings. By order of the Lodge.

Dec. 2, 1859—11.

G. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

LUMBER YARD.

We have again established a Lumber Yard in Frankfort, on the lot at the intersection of WASHINGTON and MEAD STREETS, where will be kept, at all times, a full assortment of Poplar, Oak, Ash and Walnut Lumber, which will be sold upon reasonable terms for Cash.

Dec. 2, 1859.

J. S. & L. E. HARVIE.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE

Would again beg leave to call the attention of the public to their large

Fall Importation of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

which, in point of variety, richness and neatness of style, cannot be excelled, consisting in part of Pail and China Silks, Robes, Foulard Silks, Tulle, Ribbons for Evening Dresses, Plain and Figured de Laines, French and Swiss Muslins, Jacquets, Cambrics, Tulle, Valenciennes, Plain Mohair, Stellas, Baystate and Sheelard Wool Shawls, Velvet Cloaks, superior to any before offered in this city; Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Damasks, Towels, Linseys, Jeans, Cassinets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain Cotton; Welch, Shaker, and all kinds of Flannels; a large assortment of Gents and Ladies Underwear; a full stock of Gents, Ladies and Misses Hosiery; a full assortment of Gloves, Fans, Hicop Skirts, Velvet Tulle and Satin Ribbons, and Linen Goods of every description.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE

now on hand, and in daily receipt of every description, and the largest stock ever before offered in this market, at low figures.

A Large Lot of TEA TRAYS.

We will continue to receive Goods throughout the season of the choicest and most desirable styles. All of which we will sell low for Cash, or to prompt buyers on usual terms.

—PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.

—We also continue to keep on hand a choice selection of all kinds of Family Groceries, Ale, Flour, Hardware, &c.

Farmers will also find a good assortment of Farming Implements, and as we are the Agents of several Manufacturers we can and will sell at Factory Prices for Cash, freight added.

—PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.

September 12, 1859.

Private Boarding.

Two or Three Members of the Legislature can be accommodated with rooms and boarding by application to

G. W. LEWIS,

At Commonwealth Office.

Frankfort, Nov. 28, 1859.

JOHN W. PRUETT is authorized to collect all claims due me in the County of Franklin and City of Frankfort. I have also placed in Mr. Pruett's hands many notes due by persons living in and out of the State of Kentucky.

A. G. HODGES.

REMOVAL.

R. RUNYAN

Has removed his store two doors above his old stand. He is selling his Goods, we are informed, at the lowest possible rate for cash down. Give him a call. We repeat what we said before, Runyan is all right.

Frankfort, Nov. 14, 1859.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!!

MRS. F. T. LYONS & CO.,

Saint Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.



This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a dark horizontal band near the bottom edge, possibly indicating a fold or a binding artifact. There is a small dark spot near the top center of the page.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a dark horizontal band near the bottom edge, possibly indicating the binding or a shadow from the scanning process. There is no text or other markings on the page.

18

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a dark horizontal band along the bottom edge, possibly indicating the binding or a shadow from the scanning process. There is no text or other markings on the page.

April 11, 1859. GRAY & TODD.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, particularly along the bottom edge where it appears to be bound or resting on a dark surface. There is no text or other markings on the page.